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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Sunday Schools.

The opening exercises of the Anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School Union in this city, took place yesterday. In the forenoon sermons were preached in behalf of the Sunday School cause, in the various churches. In the afternoon five different meetings were held at various points, which were attended by at least seven thousand Sunday School children, to whom brief and interesting addresses were made. In the evening four other meetings were held at which the cause of Sabbath Schools was ably advocated by ministers and laymen. It was a great day for the children, and an interesting day for the members of the several churches. Elsewhere we present our readers with a brief sketch of the proceedings throughout the day. We regret the brevity of this report, but owing to the crowd of other matter upon our space we were compelled to forego the attempt to extend it. Other meetings in connection with the anniversary will be held in Christ Church this afternoon and evening, which will doubtless be well attended, as they promise to be interesting.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The State Undoubtedly Union.

We furnish this morning official returns of the late election from forty-two counties, nearly two-thirds of the State, which give a Union majority of six thousand and ninety-two. Estimating the returns from the remaining counties, we feel confident that there will be a handsome Union majority.

The following table furnishes the vote of the State by counties in October, 1863, together with the official and reported majorities this year:

	1863 Union Dem	1864 Union Dem	
Adams	2089 2917		40
Alleghany	17708 10072	*16082	9645
Armstrong	3146 2927		
Beaver	3057 2656	*745	
Bedford	2490 2704		690
Berks	6000 1762		*6838
Blair	2826 2826	*245	
Bradford	6722 2854	$900	
Bucks	6266 6836		*903
Butler	3808 3464	200	
Cambria	2161 3300		*1070
Cameron	318 216	60	
Carbon	1541 2119		*512
Centre	2742 3038		*901
Chester	7885 5498	*2040	
Clarion	1618 2598		980
Clearfield	1531 2483		*1250
Clinton	1019 1910		*1375
Columbia	1801 3342		
Crawford	6141 4526	*1147	
Cumberland	3451 3077		*554
Dauphin	5085 3877	*688	
Delaware	3462 1738	1250	
Elk	336 72		*427
Erie	2462 3290	*2264	
Fayette	3091 3791		750
Forest	91 58		
Franklin	3737 4217		*480
Fulton	761 1062		250
Greene	1464 2064		1600
Huntingdon	3266 2167	*517	
Indiana	3931 1805	*1697	
Jefferson	1754 1668		
Juniata	1450 1737		400
Lancaster	13170 4672	*4007	
Lawrence	3963 1251	*1546	
Lebanon	3958 2652	*716	
Lehigh	5038 2521		*2047
Luzerne	7404 5459		*1945
Lycoming	3414 3866		988
McKean	727 62		*10
Mercer	4086 3676	350	
Mifflin	1709 1603	71	
Monroe	684 2711		*1732
Montgomery	6888 7188		1400
Montour	1146 1141		
Northampton	3416 5558		*2083
Northumberland	2948 3358		*597
Perry	1928 2290		678
Philadelphia	41271 37103	*7341	
Pike	97 118		188
Potter	1470 619	*812	
Schuylkill	5104 6939		*1835
Snyder	1758 1351	188	
Somerset	2364 1758	900	
Sullivan	1031 1151		*120
Susquehanna	4134 3033	*801	
Tioga	4504 1617	*2142	
Union	2021 1229	*446	
Venango	3295 2977	270	
Warren	2274 1388	*666	
Washington	4627 4571	*187	
Wayne	1443 1151		900
Westmoreland	4491 5881	*3702	5180
Wyoming	1378 1448		
York	5512 8969		*2800
Total	269486 254171		

*Official.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHESTER, October 15.

The official majority in Beaver county on Congress is seven hundred and forty-five.

D. L. I.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, October 14.

The official Union majority is one thousand one hundred and forty-seven.

J. C. H.

RIDGEWAY, PA., October 15.

In the Nineteenth Congressional District Elk county, official, gives Bigler, Democrat, 107 Congress, 661, and Scofield, Union, 468, Majority for Bigler 457; a Democratic gain of 51.

The Soldier's Vote.

Army vote recorded by Prothonotary on Saturday afternoon:

Third Division Hospital, Alexandria, Williams, 6. Campbell Hospital, District of Columbia, Williams, 8. Patterson Hospital, Annapolis, Williams, 11; Moorhead, 1. Carve, Hospital, District of Columbia, Williams, 4; Moorhead, 6. Company F, 204th Pennsylvani; Volunteers, Rectorton, Virginia, Williams, 1; Moorhead 39. Company I, 5th Pennsylvani?. Heavy Artillery, Rectorton, Williams, 41. Company A, 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery-Rectorton, Williams, 37; Moorhead, 28. Company M, 100th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Poplar Grove Church, Fuller, 3; Moorhead, 1. Company E, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the field, Williams, 6; Moorhead, 13; Fuller, 3; Dawson, 1. Company B, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Camp Pittsburgh, Williams, 12; Moorhead, 12. Company C, 204th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Piedmont, Virginia, Williams, 1; Moorhead, 2; Fuller, 6; Dawson, 2. Total, 279 Union; 3 Copperhead.

THE RESULT IN INDIANA.

Dispatch from Gov. Morton.

Eight Union Congressmen Elected.

GOVERNOR MORTON'S MAJORITY 24,000

Special to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 15.

Governor Morton has just telegraphed to Governor Curtin as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

We have elected eight Union members of Congress, being a gain of four.

The House in the Legislature is decidedly Union. The Senate is a tie, and probably Democratic by one to two members. My majority in this State will be seventy thousand, and the prospect is that there will be a few thousand more.

(Signed,) OLIVER P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana.

STATE OFFICERS ELECT—ALL UNIONISTS:

Governor.....Oliver P. Morton.
Lieutenant-Governor.....Conrad Baker.
Secretary of State.....Nelson Trusler.
Auditor.....Thomas McCarthy.
Treasurer.....John L. Morrison.
Attorney General.....D. E. Williamson.

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN.

I...Wm. E. Niblack, Dem.
II...Michael C. Kerr, Dem.
III...Ralph Hill, Union, gain.
IV...John H. Farquhar, Union, gain.
V...Geo. W. Julian, Union.
VI...*Ebenezer Dumont, Union.
VII...*Dan't W. Voorhees, Dem.
VIII...*Godlove S. Orth, Union.
IX...Schuyler Colfax, Union.
X...Joseph H. Defrees, Union, gain.
XI...Thomas N. Stilwell, Union, gain.
*Members of the present Congress.

The Soldiers' Vote.

The Union County Committee is convinced that many soldiers' votes were lost at the late election for want of being assessed or for want of tax receipts.

The Committee appeals to the various Vigilance Committees of the several wards, boroughs and townships, to cause a thorough canvass to be made, immediately, and have every soldier assessed promptly and his tax receipt forwarded.

No time is to be lost. Whatever is done in the matter should be done at once.

The Committee also appeals to all Union men throughout the county to give immediate attention to this matter, and see to it that every soldier known by them to be unassessed is placed at once on the assessment lists.

All the necessary blanks for proxies can be had at the Union Committee Rooms, Wilkins Hall, and all needed information will be given at the daily meetings of the Committee, from 2 to 3 o'clock, p. m.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

A. BILANDS, Secretary.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1864. NO. 31.

M. E. CHURCH SUNDAY UNION,

Anniversary Exercises.

Sermons and Children's Meetings.

The anniversary of the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced yesterday. An eloquent and effective discourse was preached by Rev. Bishop Simpson, in the Liberty street Church. He took for his text the following:

And he shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.—Mal. IV-6.

The subject of the discourse was the importance of educating the young. Nations which had neglected this great duty had gone down. The history of nations told how parents did their duty to their children. The history of mothers was written in that of the nations. The influence of a mother's love could not be lost, and if in the exercise of that affection for their children, the mothers would implant a respect for the laws of God, the laws of the nation would seldom be disregarded. God strengthened the youthful faculties, and if they were consecrated to obedience to His most holy and righteous laws they would become strong to do His will and to perform acts that were in conformity with His wishes. The habits of the children were the habits of the men; how important the refore to train the children in proper habits. The habits of the man were in a great measure the index to his early training. In his habits were contained the history of his early life and of the care which his mother exercised for him and over him. It was the care of God's wise arrangements that in order to secure the interests of society and the organization of government, he had implanted in the breast of the mother love for her child—that affection which prompted care and anxiety. The eternal interests of the children were of greater importance than the nation. He would willingly give them to the defense of the country. It would be their bounden duty to stand up for their nation. That, however, was not the highest motive which a Christian parent should have in view in the training of the child. We should have an eye to immortality; to the interest of the soul in its preparation for eternity. The child trained by parental love to this end could not and would not be disloyal to his country in the hour of her trial. The present awful rebellion was but the culmination of the misapplication of motive, love and the consequent disregard for either the laws of God or of the nation. There was no duty in life so important as that of proper education of children. The eloquent preacher drew the attention of his congregation to the tenderness of the parental relation to the child, and made some observations of a touching and thrilling nature. The congregation in his arms, as it were, and placing them at the knees of praying mothers, who had taught them to pray for them and the praise of their Father in heaven, asking them to remember that scene, to remember the love, the anxiety, the tenderness, the patience which filled the hearts of these mothers in those bygone days. The effect of this effort was most thrilling; fathers and mothers, sons and daughters were weeping, and the remembrance of the scenes depicted. Scarcely an eye in the congregation but was moistened with tears. It was at this point that the Bishop impressed upon his hearers the duty of the hour—the mount duty of saving the children from the myriad and *ever multiplying* temptations by which they were surrounded. When he remembered the passions which lay in his own heart, and how easy, without the Divine help it was to err, to obey passion rather than God, he was forced to say that a Saviour was indeed possible that onechildren could be saved. The sermon throughout was listened to with the most profound attention by the vast congregation which had been drawn together by the fame and ability of the Bishop.

Sermons in behalf of the Sunday School Union were also delivered in the other churches as follows:

Smithfield-Street Church, by Rev. John M. Reid, D. D.; Christ Church, by Rev. Daniel Wise, D. D.; St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. S. P. Wolf; Pennsylvania Avenue Church, by Rev. Hiram Miller; Trinity Church, by Rev. J. M. Reid; Western Avenue Church, by Rev. L. Guire; South Common Church, Allegheny City, by Rev. I. W. Wiley, D. D.; Beaver Street Church, by Rev. Dr. Baird; South Pittsburgh Church, by Rev. Dr. Hastings; Birmingham Church, by Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D. D.; Temperanceville Church, by Rev. W. W. Roup; Lawrenceville Church, by Rev. Dr. Wiley; East Liberty Church by Rev. R. L. Miller; Manchester Church, by Rev. Wesley Smith.

The pressure upon our space prevents our giving selections of even a part of the sermons which had been duly reported.

AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

Yesterday afternoon a series of children's meetings were held, which were well attended until a late hour.

The schools connected with the churches in Pennsylvania Avenue, Wesley Chapel, Trinity, Lawrenceville, Fifth Avenue, Smithfield Street, and the Ames Church, met in the Smithfield Street Church, P. R. Laufman, Esq., presiding. An short address was made to the children by Dr. Wise.

The schools connected with Christ Church, the churches in Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Prospect Mission, and Temperanceville, met in the Liberty Street Church, Allen Kramer, Esq., presiding. Dr. Wiley and Dr. McCabe addressed the children.

The other afternoon meetings took place as follows:

South Common, Manchester, Simpson Chapel and Plaster Lane School, Sandusky Street Church—Charles W. Kenney, Esq., presided. Addresses by Dr. Reid and others.

Temperanceville, West Pittsburgh, Wesley Chapel, and Mines Schools, at Temperanceville Church—Hon. J. L. Graham presided. Addresses by Bishop Simpson, Hon. J. L. Graham and Rev. W. R. Nachtrieb.

Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Birmingham German Schools, at Pittsburgh Church—Rev. G. Nachtrieb presided. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Warnes, Rev. G. Nachtrieb and Ficke.

EVENING MEETINGS.

The evening meeting in the Liberty Street Church was opened by the Rev. Mr. McGuire.

The Rev. Dr. Reid, editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, was introduced, and said he did not believe it was necessary to press any argument in favor of giving our children a religious education. There was no race in existence that did not devote time and effort to the education of their children. No race of men so savage that the young were not educated to the height of their loftiest conception. How much more, then, was it the duty of Christians to train up their children. It would be like a man would carefully watch and cultivate his garden and yet neglect his children? Certainly not. The Sabbath School was an efficient source of increase for the Church. Annually an army of young people came up out of the Sunday Schools of God. He placed great importance upon youthful conversions. He could not see any more of the glory of Christ now in his age than he did before. Pentecost, or Righteousness first shone upon his soul. Indeed it was the simplicity of childhood that was needed more in the church. He believed that there was hardly any age at which the child could not comprehend the mystery of salvation, and related several telling illustrations in support of that belief. The speaker could not therefore pause in the Sabbath School work. The Sabbath School added not only to the numbers of the church but to its efficiency.

The Hon. W. T. Willey, United States Senator from Western Virginia, said that Dr. Reid, before taking his seat had said that the awful war now upon us had almost diverted all the efforts which belonged to the Sabbath School; what would he say, coming from the centre of a State, the soil of which is stepped in the blood of our brave soldiers? And unfrequently did it occur in that part of the country, that the children, instead of wending their way to the school on Sabbath morning, were wandering in the midst of ruins laid in ashes by the red hand of rebellion. He counted it honorable to have been a Sabbath school scholar and teacher. He from home to the office of the Sabbath school teacher as lofty as any position in the church. The Sabbath school was an important adjunct to the State. He believed that the principles of free institutions depended upon the religious morality of the people. This he said as the result of long and varied observation. Where could a man live more fundamentally be found on which to build up the security of our Free Institutions on this basis than the Sabbath School? The country was most productive; agriculture, commerce and manufactures were there Sabbath Schools; our best Statesmen; our best Citizens; our best Soldiers have come from the Sabbath School. He related several instances of heroism in our soldiers who had been Sabbath Scholars. He denied that such heroism could come from any other source than Christianity. He hoped that interviews such as they had in that meeting, would be more frequent, and that the hearts of the people would be more profoundly engaged in the Sabbath School work. The reward for labors in that field would be very great. There was a great encouragement in the fact that the church drew strength from Sabbath Schools. As for himself, if he lived to be three-score and ten, he would deem it worth his while lifetime to enjoy the reception of having been instrumental in the saving of one soul.

The exercises were closed by the singing of the doxology, and the benediction.

Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the meeting in the Smithfield Street Church that edifice was crowded, and the aisles, vestibule and stairways being densely packed, while hundreds were unable to gain even standing room. After singing by the choir, and the offering up of fervent but appropriate and patriotic prayer to the Throne of Grace, Rev. Hiram Miller addressed the meeting, and made a powerful appeal in favor of Sabbath Schools, contending that it was the bounden duty of Christians to see to it that the youth of the country received such education which would fit them to guide the destines of the nation after it shall have passed successfully through the crucible of war.

Rev. Dr. Presley, of the U. P. Church, followed in a brief and appropriate address. He took the ground that as our children could not be properly trained in our Common Schools, it must be done in the Sabbath Schools or the land, hence there was a great work for the Christians of These United States to perform towards the children of the land. If this work was properly performed, the whole earth would be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea, and our children's children become head and shoulder taller than their fathers. Gather the children into the Sabbath School; fill these little vessels full to overflowing with the knowledge of the Saviour, and they would go home and pour it out to their parents, and a race of religious giants would spring up all over the land.

Bishop Simpson was the last speaker of the evening. He made a powerful appeal in favor of the Sabbath School cause. While the field of labor was open alike to all the different denominations of Christians, it was peculiarly so to the Methodist church. She was emphatically a progressive church; her membership was made up from all classes of the community; she stretched forth her arms and gathered in the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the bond and the free, and it was peculiarly her duty to foster and build up her Sabbath Schools. He argued that there was a false notion entertained by many Christians in regard to the age at which a child should enter the church. If a child at four years has mastered the rudiments of the English language sufficient to make itself understood in all ordinary matters, it could also understand and tell of a Savior's love. The speaker believed that under the influence which Sabbath schools were exciting throughout the land, the day was not distant when children would enter upon a christian course at a much earlier age than at present. All, or nearly all the great and good ministers of the present day had made a profession of religion in early life. He saw in the Sabbath School, a wide field for woman. If she was debarred from the pulpit, she could enter the lecture room, and mould the young mind for time and eternity. The speaker closed with a most eloquent plea in favor of the Sabbath School cause—an appeal which could not fail to have produced its designed and desired effect.

Two other meetings were held which were well attended, one in South Common Church, Allegheny, addressed by Dr. Wise and others, and the other in the South Pittsburgh and Birmingham churches, addressed by Dr. Wiley and others.

All the exercises yesterday were of a deeply interesting character, and those whose privilege it was to listen to the various addresses, will not soon forget the lessons taught by the advocates of the Sabbath School.

The Conference takes place at Christ Church, Penn street, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, and the Anniversary meeting will be held in the same place in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh—Sermon by Bishop Stevens

Last evening the Right Rev. Bishop Stevens preached a discourse in Trinity Church, (Rev. Mr. Swope's,) before the Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh. The commodious edifice was crowded in every available spot. After the usual devotional exercises the Right Rev. Bishop ascended the pulpit and preached from the following text:

The words of the wise are as goads, and as nails fastened by the masters of assemblies, which are given from one shepherd.—Ecclesiastes XII 11.

The discourse was confined to the consideration of the availability of the teachings of the Holy Scriptures to all classes and all conditions of men. There was no duty which man owed to God or to the family or to the State that was not taught by the Word of God. The great nations of the earth had advanced in civilization and in power just in proportion to their earnestness and sincerity with which they had been guided by the teachings of God in the Bible. Men had been truly great and influential in the ratio which they had been conformed to Jesus Christ, as the all sufficient Savior held forth by the prophets and evangelists in the Word. The preacher gave numerous interesting illustrations to sustain the general availability of the Word of God. History, both ancient and modern, was made to bear some grand examples of the power of the "Faith once delivered to the Saints."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—TACK FACTORY TOTALLY DESTROYED.—About ten o'clock on Saturday night, a fire of fierce appearance was discovered out the city, and soon the sky in the direction of Brownstown was illumined by the flames. It was soon ascertained that the fire was in Brownstown, above Birmingham, and that the buildings on fire were those of the tack factory of Chess, Smyth & Co. The distance from the city to the scene of the conflagration was so great that it was some time before the steamers reached the ground. But in an incredibly short space of time the Duquesne, Eagle, and Reliance were playing upon it, and through their united efforts much valuable property was saved from destruction. The entire factory of Messrs. Chess, Smyth & Co. was totally destroyed, together with much valuable machinery. We have heard the loss estimated at $75,000, but could not ascertain whether there was any in insurance upon the property destroyed.

Since writing the foregoing we have ascertained that the loss is much more serious than we had stated, and the rolling mill of the firm was also destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $200,000, on which there is an insurance of $75,000, all told. No clue we did not learn. The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A serious case of shooting occurred in Sharpsburg on Saturday evening in a beer saloon. It seems that two men named Keyser and Sherwood were engaged in billiards when a dispute arose, Sherwood calling Keyser a liar, for which he received a blow in the face. Sherwood drew a pistol and fired three times, each shot taking effect on the person of Keyser, one of which is considered very dangerous. After the last shot the Liberty Street Church, Allen Kramer, Esq., presiding. Dr. Wiley and Dr. McCabe addressed the children.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Jacob C. Smith, the soldier arrested on Friday on a charge of highway robbery, on the oath of John Hacchbold, a resident of Lawrenceville, was committed for trial by Mayor Lowry on Saturday afternoon. There are several other charges against Smith, among them robbery on Penn street. He is a most consumate rascal, and boasts that he would rather serve three years in the penitentiary than in the army of the Union. He stands a pretty fair chance to test the matter.

PERSONAL.—Col. SAM. YOUNG, of the Clarion *Banner*, was in town among the crowd to-day at this city. Should any of our Pittsburgh dealers wish to extend their business into the region of Clarion county, they will find the *Banner* an excellent medium through which to advertise their goods and wares, as it has an extensive local circulation.

HEAVY OIL SALES.—The sales of oil in this market the past week foot up as follows:—Crude, (advance 1⅝@2c) 12,084 barrels; Refined, (advance 2c) 15,125 barrels. Total, 27,209 barrels.

NEW YORK FINANCE AND TRADE,

Improvement of Government Stocks.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 15.

The principal feature of the market this morning was the strength of Government securities. The are scarce, and advanced ½; Sixes of 1881 have also improved ½; new 5 20s were firm at 102. The stock market opened dull, became strong and closed heavy. Bank shares dull. Railroad bonds improving. State stocks steady. Gold stocks active. Oil shares quiet. Railroad shares irregular with more disposition to sell.

There was no second board and the market was unsettled by vague rumors from the army. The money market shows an increasing ease on call. The general rate is seven per cent, though the tendency seems to favor an early reduction. The demand for discount is still very languid, and rates one per cent. lower; on the best paper, 6@7 on easier rates. Exchange dull; quotations unchanged. The Gold market shows a continuance of vigorous bull movements.

Rumors are freely circulated to support the market. This morning a report gained currency that Atlanta had fallen into the hands of Hood. A prominent operator called this story, making the third large failure in two days among gold dealers. Gold opened at 217½ after raising to 220, and closed at 215½. There is but few offering in trade circles generally, and higher prices prevailed in many instances for produce and merchandise in open market. At the close of business the highest prices were realized on all articles than yesterday. Gold opened at Evening Board at 217½.

From Army of the Potomac.

Rebel Battery on the James Silenced.

Butler's Canal Nearly Completed.

Rebels Deserting in Large Numbers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The *Tribune's* Army of the James special says: Our gunboat and shore batteries to day succeeded in silencing a rebel battery on the south bank of the James river, with which they had recently frequently been able to throw shell into butler Gap, to the annoyance of the working parties. Work on the canal is rapidly approaching completion, and promises to prove a success. Matters in front are without material change.

The *Herald's* 10th Corps special says: Quiet prevailing along the lines gives the rebels opportunities to desert. Large numbers are coming in daily. Many are sold men or soldiers from the hospitals with unhealed wounds. The character of the men generally shows that all capable of service in the fortifications have been put in. They represent great dissatisfaction existing.

From Port Royal.

The Epidemic at Charleston.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The steamship "Fulton," from Port Royal on the 13th, arrived last night. Capt. Cox, of 55th Pennsylvania, who escaped from Charleston prison, says twenty deaths from yellow fever are daily occurring in Charleston. The Union prisoners are all sent out of the city. About 40,000 rebel troops are in and about the city. A large side wheel blockade runner was sunk by our fleet at the entrance to Charleston harbor. Another steamer trying to run out was driven back.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Address of the National Union Executive Committee to the People of the United States.

The National Union Executive Committee have put forth an address to the people of the United States on the October elections, to the result of which it alludes in the following encouraging language:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The elections of Tuesday last gave splendid auguries of the result of the Presidential contest, now so near at hand. The great Central States of the Union have pronounced, in unmistakable tones, their condemnation of the principles, the purposes, and the candidates of the Chicago Convention. Although the great issue was presented only indirectly for their action, they have branded as *false* the declaration of that assemblage that the war for the restoration of the Union has proved a failure—and have stigmatized as unpatriotic and cowardly its demand, made in the midst of our most splendid triumphs, for a cessation of hostilities, and a compromise with the men who are assailing, in armed rebellion, the nation's life.

After refering to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana in detail, the address goes on to say:

FELLOW-CITIZENS! These results may well fill your hearts with confidence that in November the popular voice will demand that the rebellion be crushed by "force of arms," and that there be no cessation of hostilities until the integrity of the Union is restored and the supremacy of the Constitution re-established over every foot of the national domain. They leave no room for doubt as to the settled sentiment and purposes of the American people. The Union victories of September in Vermont and Maine indicated unmistakably the feelings the Union victories of September in Vermont and Maine indicated unmistakably the feelings of New England. New York has never failed to sympathize in political sentiment with Pennsylvania. Illinois always votes with Indiana, and the rolling majority in Ohio renders certain the verdict of the mighty West.

But take care that the very splendor of their victories does not betray you into fatal inactivity! Let them stimulate you to fresh exertions—not lull you into a false security! These contests are only the preliminary skirmishes of the grand engagement. The battle is but just begun; it will not be closed until the last vote drops into the ballot-box at sunset on the 8th of November next. Our opponents now will not abandon the contest; they will only fight with the greater desperation on account of the check they have sustained.

Besides this, it is not enough that we secure victories. The blood that has been shed demands at our hands an overwhelming triumph. We owe it to the flag we serve; to the memory of the noble hearts who have died in its defense; to the heroes who are now battling for it in blood and fire, to the rescue of its starry folds, to putsuch a brand of popular condemnation upon the men who have plotted in their heart nor strength to assail it from this time forward forever?

Signs, moreover, are not wanting that the allies of the rebellion, represented at Chicago, are prepared, if the contest be close, to resist the verdict of the people now, as it was resisted four years ago by the Breckinridge party. Hints of such a purpose have been freely uttered. Secret organizations, looking to such a movement, have been perfected. Arms and ammunition have been accumulated at various points in Western States. And the Chicago Convention itself refused to adjourn *sine die* after its legitimate business was completed, but left the question of Wickliffe, of Kentucky, an open ally of the rebellion, and in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of revolutionary France, resolved into a permanent body for the express purpose of taking such steps as emergencies might require between now and the 4th of March next. To what end can the existence of these men look if to a repetition on Northern soil of the secession movement in the Southern States; to fresh attempts to arouse the population against the will of the people; if that will should be pronounced against them.

For these reasons, fellow-citizens, and for every reason connected with the welfare, the honor, the salvation of our beloved country, it is of the utmost importance that you should give in November an overwhelming majority for the Union cause. With proper exertion you can carry every loyal State in the Union for the Union candidates. Let that be the aim of your efforts. Let no apathy prevail in your midst. Remember that the contest is not one for party ascendancy. You are not fighting for a party victory.

The stake for which you are contending is nothing less than the honor and life of your country. Remember that failure now is failure forever. The success of the Peace-at-any-price and Surrender policy of the Chicago convention leads inevitably to a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and the permanent dismemberment—in the disruption of this glorious Union and the overthrow of Democratic and Republican principles all over the world. Give not such a triumph to the enemies of free institutions abroad and the enemies of equal rights at home! Let not England and France thus glory in the destruction of popular government! Let not the world understand that the American people still cling to the principles of their fathers—that they will still maintain against all hostility the integrity of their Union, the authority of their Constitution, and the honor and supremacy of their glorious flag.

Work at once! Union Committees, Loyal Leagues, and all other organizations formed for the purpose of vindicating and maintaining the Union cause, to-day, to-morrow, and to the end perfect their organizations, instantly, everywhere. Let them send to this Committee for such documents as will inform the people in their respective localities upon the great issues involved in the canvass;—they will be furnished gratuitously, on the sole condition that they are faithfully used. Let speakers go into town and every district address the judgment and patriotic sentiment of the people, and rally them to the support and defense of our principles and candidates. Let full and ample provision be made, in advance, for bringing voters to the polls, for preventing frauds, and for securing, by this sharp exertion, in every State, the vote of every citizen who has an interest in the preservation of the nation's life.

Let special care be taken to secure for every soldier and for every sailor who is fighting in the field or on the sea in defense of the country and its flag the right to vote. If he be a citizen, if any man's right of suffrage is sacred it is his. See to it that he is not deprived of it by negligence, or cheated in its exercise by fraud. Send agents to the battle-fields, to the hospitals, to the fleet

The Pittsburgh Commercial: MOnday, October 17, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

A few Words with Democrats.

There is a practical difficulty which voters claiming to be Union Democrats, and still disposed to support McCLELLAN, must settle for themselves. It is this: They cannot vote for McCLELLAN without voting for PENDLETON; and however they may persuade themselves that the one can be trusted for the Union, they cannot honestly pretend that the other can be.

General DIX thoroughly disposes of the sophistry with which some men try to delude themselves, when he asserts that, 'General McCLELLAN, the candidate of the Chicago Convention, by force of his position, must be deemed to approve all the declarations with which he was presented to the country, unless he distinctly disown them." General McCLELLAN, instead of making such a disavowal, wrote a letter in which he said he presumed his views were in accord with the sentiments of the Convention.

But dropping this branch of the subject, how is it with PENDLETON? Can the Democrat, who finds it necessary to appeal to McCLELLAN'S letter, find anything in PENDLETON'S life or utterances that relieves him from the charge of being in close and undisguised sympathy with the rebels? What have they to say in view of the fact that he never voted, as representative in Congress, in favor of granting a man or a dollar to put down the rebellion, and his repeated avowals in favor of separation, and against prosecuting the war to assert Federal authority? Does any man pretend that PENDLETON can be supported without directly supporting the rebellion? Has the War Democrat, who thinks he finds in McCLELLAN'S letter a reason why he can consistently vote for him, any such reason for voting for PENDLETON? Is not his record such as better entitles him to the support of rebels? Has he undertaken to repudiate the Chicago Platform? On the contrary, is he not more ultra than the Platform itself?

There are times when loyal men should run no risk. PENDLETON is wholly unworthy of their support. He was placed on the ticket to get the support of the VALLANDIGHAM school of Copperheads, the open enemies of the Government, the avowed sympathizers with the rebels; and it ought to be enough to deter reasonable men from according their support to McCLELLAN, that this school of politicians support him along with PENDLETON, and that PENDLETON supports McCLELLAN, and he PENDLETON.

It confounds all true notions of consistency and honesty, that a truly loyal man should be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with PENDLETON, VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, and the plotters of treason against the Government. How can the Democrat who voluntarily places himself in such a position, for a single moment claim to be honest and consistent? There is a logical deduction from such a position from which there can be no escape.

We ask Democrats to do nothing which, as truly loyal men, they will hereafter regret, but to make a record that will stand the closest scrutiny, and consider well the points here brought to their attention. Let them take counsel of their judgment, and listen to the voice of conscience.

What is the Use?

Thinking Democrats are beginning to ask themselves, what is the use of fighting longer? "It is entirely certain," say they, "that McCLELLAN cannot be elected, therefore what is the use of spending any more time or money in trying?" Within the past few days this reasonable view of the case has dawned on a good many minds that can comprehend impossibilities. With Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for LINCOLN, they perceive that even if Pennsylvania could be carried for McCLELLAN, it would do him no good, and that it is as much an impossibility to obtain a majority in the electoral college as it is to make water run up hill. The only question is, can McCLELLAN carry even a single State? Henceforth this is all that can be made of the Presidential contest. No amount of hurraing, swaggering, marching and counter-marching can change it. All the money spent, all the speeches made, all the effort put forth in behalf of McCLELLAN can by no possibility make him President. It is but natural, and reasonable too, that Democrats who are expected to pay the money, do the work and stand the losses, should begin to inquire, "What is the Use?"

Just How it Is.

Hon. B. H. HILL, of Ga., made a speech at Macon, a short time since, in which he stated the case thus:

If Lincoln is defeated, and McClellan elected, in the coming election, we may have peace. But there is no peace party in the North if we are willing to be subjugated. All will subjugate us if they can. Peace can only come by the defeat of the enemy. *McClellan will never be elected unless Sherman is defeated. The preservation of our home; the preservation of our State, the election of McClellan, and the securing of an honorable peace, all depend upon the defeat of Sherman. Every good to freemen depends upon his defeat.*

Now we put it square to you, Democrats, will you, by your vote, contribute to bring about the result the rebels so much desire? It don't take long for one who puts his country first and foremost, to decide that question.

We would like to know further what would be the difference between voting at the polls just as the rebels would like to have you, and fighting in the ranks on their side? Two things they want: The defeat of SHERMAN and the election of McCLELLAN. The one they promise to do, the other they depend on you to do. Will you do it?

Quietus.

A quietus has been put on the claim to the soldiers' vote for McCLELLAN. The returns show that at the election last week the soldiers was about four to one for the Union candidates. In November, there is every reason to believe, the preponderance against McCLELLAN will be even greater. No amount of lieing can change this, although we do not question that the Copperhead papers will continue to assert, not only that McCLELLAN stands ahead, but that a vast majority of the soldiers on Tuesday last actually voted Copperhead tickets. Coinages of this description have been sent over wires and will be continued to be sent, on the principle that there are those who will never know the truth, some of whom may be influenced by the lie.

The counterfeiters of fractional currency who were arrested in New York and at Port Jarvis, were not discovered by United States Detective Baker, but by the detective police of New York, under the direction of Superintendent Kennedy.

A Wretched Piece of Business.

The small vote cast by the soldiers has doubtless attracted the attention of the public. There is reason for it, and we regret to say it is at the same time the source of alarm, and well calculated to provoke the indignation of those Union men who have done their duty. If we are not mistaken, the entire matter has been botched officially, unofficially, politically, and in every other way. In the first place, the Commissioners appointed to take the soldiers' vote, were not in every instance the right kind of men. The Legislature, in good faith, passed a law conferring on the soldier in the field the right to vote. Justice to him and the Commonwealth required that the law should be vigorously executed. That it has not been, we are fully persuaded,—for what reason we will not now undertake to say.

The Democrats had more interest in not having the soldiers vote than in having them. Therefore, as was seen from the beginning, the labor of distributing tickets and seeing that the law was practical y operated, devolved on the Union Committees. It was, we think, the more especial duty of the State Committee. But whoever should have done the work, and that it too, in the spirit that ought to animate men who realize that the fate of the Republic depends on their action, failed to a grave extent to discharge the important duty. Local committees, also, have been alarmingly remiss; and altogether that which should have received the earliest and most constant attention, seems to have been left to take care of itself, or been attended to in a wretchedly slip-shod way.

We have received a number of letters from different quarters, of which the following extract from one dated Washington the 14th, is a sample. We print it for the benefit of "whom it may concern:"

"The object of my writing is to state that no adequate means were adopted, and no proper or efficient machinery put in operation for securing a full expression of the soldiers' political views at the polls on Tuesday last. Indeed, I think none of them would have found the chance to vote, even in this city, but for Col Francis Jordan and a club we have here, called the "Loyal Pennsylvanians." The commissioners from Pennsylvania appointed to attend to the opening of the polls and all other needful and proper preliminaries, reached here *only on Thursday night*. There should have been more than forty polls opened in this city and vicinity, hence you see how very meagre our vote is.

"I am informed by the most reliable persons that at the front it was a matter of the greatest difficulty to get a Union ballot or to know whom to vote for. You see by the returns from City Point that six of our regiments threw only some 100 votes! This thing must not be so in November. I pray you use your paper to call attention to the way in which our strength has been wasted by somebody's neglect, and stimulate to renewed efforts to secure this patriotic vote."

The Presidency Decided.

The N. Y. *Herald* reviews the October elections every four years since 1860, and examines their bearing on the Presidential contest. The conclusion to which it arrives is stated thus:

The conclusion inevitably follows that the results of the state elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana of Tuesday last have determined the issue of the Presidential contest of 1864.

This unquestionably is the only deduction. Nevertheless, Union men should relax no effort, but put forth a greater, for the October success will not of itself win the November victory. The only safe way is to go right ahead, just as though the Copperheads did not know that they are whipped. That they are, the *Tribune* tells them plainly:

Gentleman opposite! you are laid out, and well you know it! You have not a chance left. Keep up a show of fight, if you will; but consider your position, and refrain from persisting in deceits and knaveries which, at all times unjustifiable, are bereft of excuse by the moral certainty that further resort to them will lack the palliation even of hope.

Wasting Away.

There is not the slightest doubt that the rebel armies are wasting away very rapidly, and that with not another gun fired on the part of GRANT, the time is not distant when LEE will have to succumb. Our dispatches seem to indicate that firing on our side has in a measure ceased for the last few days, to give rebels an opportunity to desert, which many are improving daily. They all tell the same story of dissatisfaction and hopelessness. It needed not their evidence to prove that this condition of things existed in rebeldom; for the speeches of JEFF. DAVIS were already the fullest confession possible on that point. While our Generals are crushing the life out of the rebellion, let the loyal men of the North make sure that no flank movement is successful at the polls.

UNION RALLY.—There was a grand Union Rally on Saturday evening in Concert Hall, which was presided over by J. T. Shane, of the Vinth ward, assisted by James Ross, Dr. A. G. McCandless and R. Patterson as Vice Presidents. Will A. Lare and Wm. Anderson acting as Secretaries. Able speeches were made by Billings G. Childs, Col. Samuel Young, of the *Harlan Banner*, Major A. M. Brown and Dr. A. G. McCandless, the latter gentleman concluding his remarks by singing a patriotic song in a style that would have done credit to Tom Pope, or "any other man." There was a large audience in attendance, and with music by the brass band, eloquent speeches and patriotic songs the meeting passed off in a most happy manner. Having had a few days' rest the Union men of Allegheny county are ready to march upon the ninety in November next and give them a Waterloo defeat.

NEW BANK.—A new National Bank has been organized in New Castle, Pa., with a capital of $100,000 all paid in. The following officers have been elected: President, Isaac N. Phillips; Cashier, E. J. Agnew; Directors, J. T. Phillips, C. M. Phillips, T. W. Phillips, D. H. Wallace, Cyrus Clark. Speaking of the proposed new bank, the *Courant* says: "The Messrs. Phillips, who are the principal stockholders in the institution, are supposed to have more money than they know what to do with, and take this plan to make it useful to other people." After this who will longer say that a bank is not a great convenience?

BATTLE STORES.—The following dispatch explains itself, and we trust will meet a hearty and prompt response from our citizens:

LOUISVILLE, October 14.—*To Thos. Bakewell:* Gen. Reed telegraphs from Chattanooga to send with all possible dispatch battle stores, as they are likely to be needed soon. He asks for five thousand pounds of milk and beef each; three thousand bottles of stimulants; two thousand five hundred shirts and drawers, with rags, bandages, and other battle stores. For what can we rely on you.

H. P. HORNE.

Contributions may be sent to the Sanitary Depot, No. 59 Fourth street.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Michael Campbell was found guilty on Saturday of selling liquor on Sunday, in May last, at his saloon in Allegheny. Sentence deferred. Michael Kelly, who had been convicted for felonious shooting, was brought into Court and sentenced to six years imprisonment in the penitentiary. Robert Rankin, convicted of burglary, was also sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. The Court then adjourned to meet this morning at ten o'clock.

POSTPONED.—Upon consultation among several of the ministers of Allegheny district, it has been thought advisable to postpone the Ministerial Association of said district one week. The meeting will therefore commence the 25th inst., instead of the 18th, as heretofore published, to continue three days. The closing exercises of Mount Union College will take place the same week.

PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.—The race on Saturday last between J. F. Scott, of Pittsburgh, and the English champion, of New York, came off on the Oakland track. The first race, at 4 o'clock P. M., was a dead heat. Time, ten seconds. The second trial over the course, at 5 P. M., terminated in favor of the English champion by six inches. Time, nine and one-half seconds.

LIEUT. C. C. COOK.—The remains of Lieut. C. C. Cook, who died from a wound received near Atlanta, arrived on Friday night at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Grier, on Penn street, Ninth ward. He was a brave and gallant young soldier, and leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his untimely death.

UNION MEETING.—There will be a Union Meeting this evening in the Fifth Ward School House, which will be addressed by able speakers. The Union men of this ward have resolved to pursue the energy closely until the grand decisive battle in November shall have been fought and the victory won.

FUNERAL.—The remains of Sergeant Little were interred at the Allegheny cemetery, on Friday. Deceased was about twenty-three years of age, and was killed at Fisher's Hill on the 2 nd of September, by a shot through the head.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

The Union Victory.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

ROOMS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
105 CHESNUT STREET, Oct. 14, 1864.

The returns of the late election, now in the possession of this committee, enable it to announce that Pennsylvania has decided against all armistices, and attempts at peace, until rebellion is broken, and treason disarmed. True to its past history, the Keystone State arrays herself by the side of Ohio and Indiana, and proclaims to the world her confidence in an Administration true to the Union of the States, and her intention to sustain that Administration in power until the Union is restored.

The Union party have carried the State gained three member of Congress, and elected a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, on the home vote, and the soldiers' vote as far as received indicates the gain of two more members of Congress, and a clear Union majority of fifteen thousand votes. This is a most gratifying result, and should fill the heart of every loyal man with joy. Its importance cannot be overestimated in view of the fact that some seventeen thousand soldiers who came home last year and voted for Gov. Curtin are now absent with the army, and are yet to be heard from.

Besides, it is computed that, under the last call of the President, and within the past few months, twenty-three thousand of our citizens have gone forth to the field. These men are scattered over the whole country, and owing to the active operations now in progress it has been impossible for the commissioners appointed for that purpose to obtain all their votes. Thousands and thousands of votes have thus been lost to the Union party, which party can only be depended on to feed the army with fighting material.

Under these circumstances the committee regard the victory achieved as a grand triumph, and congratulate the country upon it. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln is certain. In November the State will give a greatly increased majority. There will be but two tickets and party lines will be more distinctly drawn. No local jealousies or differences will divide our friends, and, united on the great issue, Pennsylvania will poll a vote for Lincoln and Johnson which will prove that she is second to none of her sister States in devotion to the Federal Government.

SIMON CAMERON,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

UNION OF THE COLLEGES.

Washington and Jefferson Colleges United—Plan of the Union—The College Proper to be Located in Cannonsburg—New Building to be Erected.

The Rev. Dr. Jacobus, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Convention of Alumni to present to the Boards of Jefferson and Washington Colleges their action, and urge the adoption of their plan for consolidation, appeared before the Washington Board on Wednesday afternoon. The meeting was very full, and the discussion was kept up till a late hour in the evening. It resulted in the adoption by that Board of the Convention's plan, *in toto*.

Dr. Jacobus then appeared before the Board of Jefferson and urged the same measures for adoption. The Board having learned that a Committee was present from Washington to carry out the plan of the Convention, should it be adopted by the Jefferson Trustees, appointed a Committee of Conference. This Board were not disposed to entrust the location of "the College proper" to the lot, nor, indeed, was the lot recommended except on the ground that other methods of settlement were impossible.

After conference and discussion of divers schemes, the union of the Colleges was consummated by negotiation. The plan agreed upon is that the Preparatory Department of the College shall be located at Washington, along with a Normal School and a Scientific and Agricultural Department, together with the Freshman Class of the College. In this last feature the plan differs from that recommended by the Convention, and is in connection to the Washington interest, for the purpose of retaining the College proper at Canonsburg. It may, indeed, be considered that as things are with our Eastern Colleges, the Freshman Class belongs to the College improper. There are advantages, in the view of some, to be expected from separating this initial class from the higher classes, as the Freshmen are looked upon as candidates for "hazing" and other maltreating practices. Such juveniles as commonly enter Fresh now-a-days are oftenest contaminated by the older of the Sophomore, Junior and Senior grades in learning and in mischief. It is understood that the College now to be established will be a new institution, on a different site, in the suburb of Canonsburg, and with a new Board of Trustees, and a new Faculty, in whole or in part, as that new Board shall elect.

Soldiers Union Chapel in Wellsburg, West Va.

Rev. Mr. Brindley, Pastor of this Church, is visiting this city to solicit aid in the erection of a building for the use of the soldiers, and daughters of the brave men who have gone forth to defend their homes, and the civil and religious institutions of their country. In this congregation but a few aged men are left, the younger portion having enlisted in the 1st, 12th, 9th and 15th West Va. regiments. Surely such patriotic devotion deserves to be rewarded by the sympathy and material aid of all loyal citizens. We are pleased to learn that Mr. B., is meeting with great success in the prosecution of his benevolent mission, and feels assured that Pittsburgh will not be behind her sister cities in espousing the cause of our soldiers and the loved ones they have left behind.

General Intelligence.

A large otter was caught at Whately the other day, which must have strayed away from the Connecticut river, some five miles distance.

The Salem *Gazette* says that Fort Pickering, on Winter Island, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be a very fine, well planned and well built earth work.

The Congregational Society in Augusta, Me., have decided to rebuild a new church edifice upon the same site, though somewhat larger in dimensions than the one recently burned. It will be built of stone at the cost of about $50,000.

A cat factory has been discovered in Paris. Poor puss was found in all conditions; skins drying for gloves, furs for muffs, and the materials for dinner delicacies.

A gentleman recently entered a fashionable London church, where the female pew-opener, expects gratuities. Twiddling a half crown between finger and thumb he was politely shown into a pew, and then dexterously conveyed a half penny into the hand of his conductor, who glittered like cats and skulkingly withdrew. Presently the woman brought him a prayer book, and, still smirking, whispered, "You made a mistake, sir, it was only a ha-penny you gave me." "So I see," said the gentleman with a benevolent smile, "it is all right; I never give less." Exit pew-opener, not smirking this time.

A well executed and very dangerous counterfeit Government greenback, of the denomination of fifty dollars, has recently been put afloat, and those who have sums of money must keep a sharp lookout, or they will be bitten by it.

The silver from the masonic jewels found in the ruins of the Winthrop House, at Boston, after the fire several months ago, was sent to the United States mint, and half dollar pieces coined from it, which have been sold to the members of the different lodges, encampments, &c., for cash. These are the only fifty cent pieces coined this year.

It will be recollected that the amended Internal Revenue Law requires special licenses for carrying on all branches of business other than those specially designated in the statute. Regulations on this subject were issued from the Internal Revenue Bureau, and in some portions of the country the tax has been collected. But these regulations have lately been suspended, probably with a view to revision, or to await further action of Congress, as the clause in question was attended by embarrassments in its enforcement.

The train going west on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was intercepted by Rebel guerrillas on Thursday night, at Guinnies station, near Martinsburg, and robbed and burned. The particulars have not been made public, but the destruction was complete.

The Prussian soldiers now occupying Kiel are excessively addicted to smoking, and an anecdote is told of two rifle men who, in the recent campaign popped at each other from behind two trees situated a short distance apart. Suddenly one of them, a German, held out a cigar, with a polite bow. The other, understanding at once, advanced half way, and was met by the German. In courteous silence the German lighted his cigar at that of the Dane. Bowing again politely, they withdrew to their respective places, and ten minutes afterwards, by some fatality, shot each other through the head.

Judge Advocate Holt, of Ky., has a letter published, addressed to the Secretary of War, in which he views the attempt made by Vallandigham and his conspirators to subvert the liberties of the people by a resort to arms. It discloses some extraordinary facts, and will no doubt be extensively read.

The *Contemporaneo* of Madrid, of September 22d, denies the truth of a rumor that the Spanish Government was about to abandon San Domingo, declaring that when the insurrection is suppressed, will be the time to consider whether that province should be preserved or not.

Personal.

The San Francisco correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* sends the following reference to the domestic relations of Gen. Hooker from the *Alta*:

NOT ENTIRELY RELIABLE.—We find the following item drifting about among our Eastern exchanges:

"Gen. Hooker fights not for pelf. His wife was a rich Mexican, and when she died she made Joseph a pugnacious Crossus."

As this item contains news for us, we submitted it to our dear friend Armand Leonidas Stiggers, who was intimately acquainted with Gen. Hooker in the early days of San Francisco, having taken many a friendly ride with him, and on one occasion borrowed a shirt collar and a pair of kid gloves from him; and he, after a full consideration of the subject and reference to copious notes, which he carries with him, authorizes us to make the following statement in regard to the matter:

1st. Gen. Hooker's wife was not rich when he married her, nor at any other time.

2d. Gen. Hooker's wife was not a Mexican.

3d. Gen. Hooker's wife is not dead.

4th. Gen. Hooker never had a wife.

5th. Gen. Hooker is not a Croesus, never was, and never will be.

With these few exceptions, the item is very correct, indeed, as any old San Francisean can certify.

Maj. Gen. Birney is now lying at his residence in Philadelphia, suffering from malarious fever. His physicians prohibit him from being seen by visitors, as perfect tranquility is necessary to restore him.

A cockney tourist met a Scottish lassie going barefoot toward Glasgow. "Lassie", said he, "I should like to know if all the people in these parts go barefoot?" "Part of 'em do, and the rest of 'em mind their own business," was the rather startling reply.

A young man who went to a wedding the other evening in New York was so overcome with the scene that he committed suicide by shooting himself twice in the breast.

A gentleman from Fort Madison, Iowa, was robbed last Friday, while on his way from Lawrence, between Shawnee and Kansas City. He had been collecting a large amount of money in Lawrence—between four and five thousand dollars—and had it in a belt around his body, with some twenty-five dollars in his portmonnaie. On the river road he was suddenly confronted by four armed men who demanded his money. He gave them his portmonnaie, and was about to drive on. "Hold—is that all the money you have?" said one of them. "You are a d——d liar; I saw you collect more than that yesterday in Lawrence. You have it in a belt around you. Pass it over." The poor man saw that he was done for, and immediately delivered it over.

Other portions of the body recently picked up near Brooklyn, N. Y., have been found. The head and arms are still missing.

A letter from a correspondent at Natchez refutes the Copperhead lie of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, to the effect that the Rev. Father Grignon, the Vicar General of the Bishop of Natchez, was refused a pass to go to the Post Hospital and administer the rites of communion to a dying Catholic soldier, by a note from the Father in question, which was printed in the Natchez *Courier*. It is as follows:

Mr. Editor: Some newspaper publications have been shown me, which profess to give authentic accounts of the refusal to grant me a pass to see a soldier in the hospital. These are in es entially some misstatements, together with language both intemperate and vulgar, and grossly disrespectful. The Bishop when in Vicksburg, was not contemptuously, nor will he receive any insult or disrespect from colored soldiers. He had the freedom of the place within the few days he was there, and was at the village hotel, and afterwards in a private family. We are pursuing unmolested the duties of our office, and thankful for the peace and protection that we enjoy, without any desire of further public notice.

Respectfully, M. F. GRIGNON, Vicar Gen.
St. Mary's Cathedral, Natchez, Oct. 3, 1864.

Fifty of the gang that murdered the two enrolling Provost Marshals at Poweshelk, Iowa, on the 4th inst., have been arrested, subject to preliminary examination, and committed to the Davenport jail to await trial. One of them was wounded, thought himself dying, made a free confession, declaring they were an organized Rebel Company, drilling near Memphis, and looking forward to the invasion of Missouri as their special time of action. He was arrested by Gov. Stone, in person.

Among the attractions at the late Fair at Ellsworth, Maine, was a girl twelve years old, weighing two hundred and sixty pounds, and measuring forty four inches around the waist, being only forty-five inches in height. Her name is Bartlett, and she was born on Bartlett's Island, in Blue Hill Bay.

A cavalry soldier died recently at Overton Hospital, who belonged to a Missouri regiment and had been through all the battles of the West. After the death of the veteran it was revealed that the supposed young man was a woman. It seems that she entered the army early in the war, and served faithfully until mustered out. During all this time she was able to retain the secret of her sex.

George Sanderson, a soldier who has served three years and been honorably discharged the service, arrived in Wheeling on Wednesday evening, accompanied by a fair daughter of Taylor county, whose heart he had won and who expressed a willingness to unite her fortunes with "his'n." As they were about starting for West Alexander says the intelligencer, they were interrupted by the unexpected arrival of the father of the lady, who interposed serious objections to the little business the young people had on hand. The carriage was stopped in the street and Sanderson rather than have a scene or any serious difficulty with his intended father-in-law consented that the horse should be put up, and that the lady should be given in charge of her father. At a later hour in the day, however, the daughter escaped and bestowed her intended husband have been seen since. The father finding it useless to oppose the determination that seemed to manifest itself in Sanderson's countenance, has given up all attempts to discard his daughter, and then went off and drowned his sorrows in the flowing bowl. We suppose our friend to be happy as he and Alexandria has settled the business by this time.

The only Copperhead disturbance at the polls reported in Indiana was at Lewisville, Henry county, during which a Copperhead shot and mortally wounded Capt. Freeman, formerly of the 36th Indiana regiment.

The Raleigh, N. C., papers of the 4th instant, state that a letter is hourly expected from Vice President Stephens, defining his position and views upon the peace question now agitating the public mind of Georgia. The same paper has the following remarkable statement: Vice President Stephens has told a gentleman in this city that his views decline strongly to a immediate effort for peace by negotiations. Mr. Stephens is represented as saying that he thought that the time had come for the people of the South to make known to those in power, especially the peace party of that section, that they are ready to settle upon the basis of the re-union of States, and restore the old form of government, should the North guarantee the right of property, and the majority of the people so declare. The gentleman who declares the news is one of the most reliable men in the city, conversed with the Vice President, and would not be likely to misrepresent, and yet there are many who hardly credit the story. Mr. Stephens has written a letter for publication, and the matter will soon be put at rest. The same paper says that there is a powerful and growing desire in Georgia to stop the war *now*. We have doubt, but we hardly expected such a gentlemen as Vice President Stephens and Governor Brown to lend themselves in favor of a reconstruction upon any terms.

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REBEL BARBARITIES IN MISSOURI.

Pillage, Arson, Rape and Murder.

What the Rebel Price's Army is Doing.

A letter to the Missouri *Democrat*, dated Union, Franklin county, October 3d, unfolds some of the doings of the command of the Rebel General Price in that neighborhood. Not only was the town sacked, but houses were robbed, women ravished in their own houses, and men who tried to defend their families from the indignities of the marauders shot down. After giving the details in regard to a number of robberies, the correspondent, who accompanied the command of General Pike on their way home, goes on to say:

If I mentioned instances of the outraging of females by the rebels, and did not give names and places, some rebel sympathizer might say that I exaggerated facts or invented my statements. I mentioned a well authenticated instance of an outrage in Ironton, but did not in that case give names. I have now permission to mention names in connection with these cases, the circumstances in which I have verified by personal investigation.

Mrs. Charles Schmidt, living two miles north of this place, whose husband is in the 26th Missouri regiment being color-sergeant of the regiment), was ravished and her person violated by a number of fiendish ghouls. This was done while Price had his headquarters in this town. Mrs. S is now nearly dead.

Mrs. Schmich, living in this place, and a sister-in-law of Mr. Greifeld, whom Frank Barns killed, was assaulted in her house, not over a square from Price's headquarters, by some of Shelby's men, who took improper liberties with her, and attempted to ravish her, but her cries excited the sympathies of some rebel soldiers less brutal than their fellows, who rescued the poor woman from their clutches. The cries of this woman must have reached the ears of Sterling Price, but no guard was sent to arrest the brutes. The provost guard were too busy pillaging Union people to attend to poor humanity in distress.

Mrs. Frank Schryver, living about six miles from here, whose husband died in the army, was another lady upon whom an outrage was attempted. Being a woman of great spirit and agility, she succeeded, by flight, in escaping from the fiends, and hid from them in the woods.

Mrs. H. Moune, a German woman, who lived about two miles from this place, was treated most shamefully and basely. After having robbed her house, the rebels put a handkerchief around her neck and strangled her with it, threatening to put her to death if she did not tell them where she had concealed some whisky, which they alleged she had, but denied having any, and offered them the cider she had in the cellar; but they continued their indignities until convinced that she was telling them the truth.

Morris Greifeld, a veteran soldier who had been mustered out of the army for disability, but who was doing service in the militia, was shot while a prisoner by Frank Barnes. The Ruffian walked deliberately up to him where he was stationed under guard, within fifty paces of Gen. Price's headquarters, and shot him through the head, killing him instantly. After this Frank acknowledged that he had *killed the wrong man*—he supposed him to be Henry Boeger. It is said that Frank has since found Boeger, and killed him. Mr. B. was a merchant in this city, and his store was sacked.

The rebels had robbed Robert Johnson, an old man, (a farmer living about ten miles from here,) of his money, his horse and saddle, and while on his way home they met him and killed him. Mr. Johnson's son was in the army, and his father's murder filled him with language both intemperate and vulgar, and grossly disrespectful. The Bishop when in Vicksburg, was not contemptuously, nor will he receive any insult or disrespect from colored soldiers. He had the freedom of the place within the few days he was there, and was at the village hotel, and afterwards in a private family. We are pursuing unmolested the duties of our office, and thankful for the peace and protection that we enjoy, without any desire of further public notice.

Respectfully, M. F. GRIGNON, Vicar Gen.
St. Mary's Cathedral, Natchez, Oct. 3, 1864.

Fifty of the gang that murdered the two enrolling Provost Marshals at Poweshelk, Iowa, on the 4th inst., have been arrested, subject to preliminary examination, and committed to the Davenport jail to await trial. One of them was wounded, thought himself dying, made a free confession, declaring they were an organized Rebel Company, drilling near Memphis, and looking forward to the invasion of Missouri as their special time of action. He was arrested by Gov. Stone, in person.

Among the attractions at the late Fair at Ellsworth, Maine, was a girl twelve years old, weighing two hundred and sixty pounds, and measuring forty four inches around the waist, being only forty-five inches in height. Her name is Bartlett, and she was born on Bartlett's Island, in Blue Hill Bay.

A cavalry soldier died recently at Overton Hospital, who belonged to a Missouri regiment and had been through all the battles of the West. After the death of the veteran it was revealed that the supposed young man was a woman. It seems that she entered the army early in the war, and served faithfully until mustered out. During all this time she was able to retain the secret of her sex.

George Sanderson, a soldier who has served three years and been honorably discharged the service, arrived in Wheeling on Wednesday evening, accompanied by a fair daughter of Taylor county, whose heart he had won and who expressed a willingness to unite her fortunes with "his'n." As they were about starting for West Alexander says the Intelligencer, they were interrupted by the unexpected arrival of the father of the lady, who interposed serious objections to the little business the young people had on hand. The carriage was stopped in the street and Sanderson rather than have a scene or any serious difficulty with his intended father-in-law consented that the horse should be put up, and that the lady should be given in charge of her father. At a later hour in the day, however, the daughter escaped and bestowed her intended husband have been seen since. The father finding it useless to oppose the determination that seemed to manifest itself in Sanderson's countenance, has given up all attempts to discard his daughter, and then went off and drowned his sorrows in the flowing bowl. We suppose our friend to be happy as he and Alexandria has settled the business by this time.

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CITY MATTERS.

Irish Linen—Splendid Assortment at White, Orr & Co's.—Linen, as the intelligent reader is doubtless aware, is a species of cloth woven with the fibres of the flax plant. The origin of the manufacture of linen seems to have been lost in antiquity. In the time of Herodotus, we learn that it was an article of export from Egypt, but its use was confined exclusively to the noble and the rich. In modern times linen constitutes a staple manufacture in almost all European countries, especially in Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Flanders, England, Scotland and Ireland. The principal seats of its manufacture, however, is Leeds, England; Dundee, Scotland, and in the province of Ulster, in Ireland. From the latter we derive all our finest and best finished varieties of linens; hence they are universally known as Irish linens.

But enough by way of introduction. Mr. Geo. R. White, during his recent European trip, visited Poland, and during his stay selected and purchased for the firm of White, Orr & Co., a large assortment of the finest linens that has ever been received at this old established dry goods house. Comprising the stock we may mention superior all flax family linens; linen napkins; d'oylies; table cloths, from two to six yards in length;

LAKE SUPERIOR ITEMS.—The following is from the Portage Lake *Mining Gazette*, of October last:

MINNESOTA.—Considerable drifting has been done in this mine within the past few months, previous to the more general opening by sloping. This accounts for the poor product of copper from her for some time. Let her active agent, Capt. Harris, have more men and she will soon lead the van again.

HANCOCK.—There is a very good show on this property at present. Only one shaft is sunk down to any depth on a very large vein that is principally charged with barrel copper, and some masses of considerable size have been lately taken out. Several new buildings are on the point of being erected; one of them will be a store.

IN REGARD to Sheridan's movements, the N. Y. Times says:

As to the ultimate purpose of Sheridan, we need not speculate; but there is no doubt that his present movement is in accordance with orders from Lieut. Gen. Grant, who *happened* to be in Washington when Sheridan made his advance upon Early, three weeks ago, and again, it seems, *happened* to be in Washington when Sheridan began his retrograde. In this connection the *Richmond Sentinel* of Saturday last tells us that since the 21st the month, the "Yankees have been running trains on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Alexandria to the Rappahannock River;" and it says it is "probable that Sheridan designs to *throw himself upon this new line* with a view to place himself nearer to Grant, and thus facilitate combined and simultaneous operations against Richmond."

A correspondent of the London *Times* says it would require, at the very least, 100,000 British troops besides all the Canadian militia that could be organized, and a large squadron of iron clads on the lakes, to protect Canada against an invading American force, should there be war. He, therefore, argues in favor of withdrawing the 10,000 British troops now in Canada, as it is impossible to send 100,000 men to that country.

THE UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE for October, published by C. B. Richardson, of New York, and for sale here by A. Williams & Co., is a very interesting and valuable number. Among the contents are articles on "Philanthropy and the War," "Significance of Military Titles," "Life of Jomini," "General McPherson," and "King Cannon."

THE Copperheads have repeatedly declared that the negro disgraces the Federal uniform, but now that the rebels are talking of arming their slaves they have not said that he would disgrace that of the rebels, nor would any one believe them if they would affirm it—the rebel

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

OHIO VALLEY OIL CO.

Delinquent Stockholders are notified that the amount assessed and due on Stock must be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 20th instant. Stockholders privilage of subscribing to the surplus stock will cease after the 19th instant. By order of Directors

oc6-td W. P. JONES, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

Capital Stock.....$2,500,000.
Shares.....50,000 of $50 each.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on MONDAY, the 17th instant. By order of the Board.

oc13-1w E. WESTBROOK, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH AND WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Company are now open at the office of Hugh McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne way.

The lands of this company are located in West Virginia, and consists of about seven hundred acres, of which amount two hundred and fifty acres are well adapted for boring purposes. The location of this land is said to be among the best if not superior to any in Virginia, and is within a short distance of the noted Horse Neck Wells, of which there are four or five in successful operation. The company appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock for the purpose of developing said land. One well is now boring, and several others will be down as soon as possible.

Jacob Painter, President; E. S. Ward, Secretary. Samuel M. Kier, Treasurer.

Directors—Hugh McKelvy, Thomas Little, Jr., Jake Hill, Jas. Patton, Jr., Jas. Old, John Burgess, James Wilkins. se12-1f

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 81 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-1f

CARPENTERS' TOOLS
AT
AUCTION.

THIS (Friday) EVENING,
At 8 o'clock,

will be sold at MASONIC HALL AUCTION HOUSE, No 55 Fifth street,

TWO CHESTS CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Also several hundred AUGURS, CLAMPS and SCREWS, etc.

se11 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 13th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 19th day of October, 1864, for Furnishing, Digging Ditches, and Laying in Cast Iron Four Inch Water Main from the Upper Reservoir to the General Hospital in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., a distance of 6,000 feet, more or less.

Bids must state the price per foot, and how much per foot will be paid for a Three Inch Cast Iron Pipe laid down in 1865, which will be received as part payment for laying the Four Inch Main, which is to be laid on the same line as the Three Inch Pipe.

Payment to be made on trial and proof of the work, when completed.

Proposals to be addressed to Lt. Col. O. Cross, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l, Pittsburgh, Pa., and marked "Proposals for Four Inch water Main."

The successful bidder will be required to give bond in one-half the amount of the contract for the faithful fulfillment of the work.

O. CROSS,
oc12 Lt. Col. & Dep'ty. Q. M. Gen'l.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.,
No. 83 Water-st, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
October 11th, 1864.

PLANS AND PROPOSALS are invited for both Wooden and Iron Superstructure, and proposals for the masonry of the posts and abutments of the Roadway Bridge to be erected over the Monongahela River, from Pittsburgh Town to West Pittsburgh. The bridge will consist of eight spans 210 feet each from centre to centre of piers, or 201 feet clear of masonry, and one span 217 feet from centre to centre of piers. The clear width of carriage way must be 19 feet, with foot ways at each side 5 feet in clear. The structure must be proportioned to sustain, in addition to its weight a uniformly distributed load of 2,000 pounds per lineal foot. The effect on any portion of the structure under this maximum load must not exceed one-sixth of its breaking weight.

Plans and specifications of the masonry and superstructure may be seen at the office of the Company. Bids will be opened on the first day of December 1st, 1864. The right to adopt either wood or iron superstructure, or to reject any or all of the bids or plans is reserved.

Address envelopes, "Proposals for Pittsburgh Bridge (wood) or ("Iron")" and "Pittsburgh Bridge Masonry."

JOHN F. SINGER, President.
oc3-16d

DAV. CRAWFORD,
(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)
DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,
PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, No. 123 WATER street, under Monongahela House.

Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Iron manufacturers.

☞ Cash advances made. Consignments solicited. se23-1m

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY B. CAMPB. OLIVER B. JONES

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oc12 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY E. CAMPE.

The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct2-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

GAS STOVES.

Just received
GAS COOKING STOVES,
GAS HEATING STOVES,
GAS IRONING STOVES,
At the House Furnishing Store of
BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,
oc6-2w 124 Wood street.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 58½ Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER,
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. c29-17

SAM'L. H. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
No. 124 FIRST STRE
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
no23-1y

FOR SALE,
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 8½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au15-1f Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Room No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.
se7-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

First night of the engagement of
YANKEE LOCKE,
who will make his bow as
Sam Patch and Darius Dutton.

THIS EVENING, will be presented the laughable drama, entitled
Sam Patch.

Sam Patch.....Yankee Locke
Song.....Fanny Burt
Dance.....Miss Jennie
Overture.....Orchestra

To conclude with
True Love Never Runs Smooth.
Darius Dutton.....Yankee Locke

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same se26-1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$500,00 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,219 60
Assets.....$722,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....582,000
Cash Capital.....200,000

The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1862, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent,
oc12 29 Fourth street (Barker's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Lyon, Geo. R. Wilkins, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wills Boothe, A. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, R. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BRADLEY,	JAS. N. LYNCH,
BEN. S. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. H. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. CLINES, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOD, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain WM. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
R. L. FARNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS,

se6-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	H. HAMPTON,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE SINGER,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	

de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se8-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Flemiag,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh,
dec8-tf

H. T. PRICE & CO.,
BUILDERS OF ALL SIZES OF
OIL TANKS,
for Crude and Refined Oil,
No. 165 Lacock street, near Federal,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Tanks taken down, removed and put up. Oil Refineries fitted up. Postoffice address: H. T. PRICE & CO., box 94 Allegheny city. Pa. oc4-2w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.
ELEANOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.

C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sep12-3m

FOR SALE.
1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
4 stills, 48x cast iron.
2 Bleachin Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above in good order. For price and further information address WM. WARD & CO.,
se28-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government bonds or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-tuslaw

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines.
WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se20 Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 403 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se25-1y

GROCERS.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM McKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms to country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city. are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oc6-2m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandize, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oil at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 219 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au15-1y

CHARLES C. BAILSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
jn1

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. oc5-1f

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair Cotton, Husk and Straw Mat tresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

PRODUCE—
11 kegs prime Apple Butter.
3 " " Butter.
25 bushels Potatoes. Just received and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
oc4 Nos. 131 and 133 Second street.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS DEPARTMENT, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of **FRIDAY**, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from November 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of their acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 20th October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposit, from their date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent, of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in the United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
oc6 9t

U. S. COUPONS.

We are prepared to buy
U. S. Coupons, due January 1st, 1865.
Do. 10-40's " March 1st, 1865.
AT BEST RATES.

We tender our services to our friends and the public for the purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

at the Bankers' and Brokers' Board.
oc6-2w **SEMPLE & JONES,**
Bankers, Third and Wood streets.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers.
au16:2m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,	
JOHN D SCULLY, Cash'r.	

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making it 6 cts a year interest, payable semi-annually principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office 55 Market street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

REDUCTION.
26 Melodeons.
29 Cabinet Organs.
4 Second-hand Melodeons.
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.

Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

TO TAXPAYERS—PITT TOWNSHIP.—At a meeting of the School Board of Pitt township, held on September 10th, 1864, W. M. GORMLY was duly elected Treasurer of the Bounty Fund Tax, under the call of the President for $50,000 men; and it was further enacted that the Taxpayers be requested to call on the Treasurer and pay said Tax immediately, and that a reduction 5 per cent. be allowed to all who desire to avail themselves of said privilege. By order of the Board.

WILLIAM DAVIS, President.
JAS. CASSIDY, Secretary.

In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned is prepared to receive said Tax, and as the time is limited for allowing the Taxpayers the 5 per cent., immediate attention thereto is urgently requested. W. M. GORMLY, Treasurer.
oc4:2wd 271 Liberty street.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS,
for sale by JAMES BOWN,
oc4 136 Wood street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

A valuable FARM, situated in Union Township, Washington County, one mile from Sanders' Landing, on the Monongahela River, and fifteen miles from Pittsburgh. Contains 208 Acres—140 cleared and under good cultivation, the remainder well timbered. Possesses every advantage desirable. Abundance of Fruit of various kinds—Plums, Cherries, &c. Two Apple Orchards, one containing 90 young Trees of choicest Fruit just commencing to bear. A large frame Dwelling, a never-failing well at the door, and an excellent spring a few rods from the same. A frame barn and a new frame tenant house. Easy of access to market, convenient to blacksmith shops, mills, schools, churches and post offices, being within 1½ miles of two of each. For further particulars inquire of SARAH HINDMAN,
oct13-3t on the premises.

FOR SALE—A desirable LOT of GROUND, containing about 4¼ Acres, situated in Chartiers Township, near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, about 1¼ miles from the city. The ground is in a good state of cultivation, and would be a desirable location for raising fine fruits, &c. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply to
HAUGH & TORRANCE,
oc-181w No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x10 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct1-tf 122 Third street.

GEO. W. SMITH FARM
FOR SALE.

I have had my Waddington Estate surveyed and divided into seven parcels to suit purchasers, and will offer the same at public auction on

MONDAY, October 24,

All that portion lying west of Bethany Pike I will offer in five different tracts—the first containing about 18 acres, with a good substantial dwelling spring and milk-house; the second tract contains about 12 acres, and the third about 15 acres. The remainder bordering on Wood's Run, is divided into two tracts, or 15 and 20 acres, with a good tenant house on each, all in grass and clover, and well calculated for Dairy Farms.

That portion lying on the east side of the Pike I have divided into two parcels—one part of about 170 acres, on which is a neat, substantial brick dwelling, formerly occupied by Mr. John Marshall, three good tenant houses, the rest of which will pay the taxes, large barn, stable, and sheep houses, and full-grown, thrifty bearing apples and Virginia crab trees. This part of the estate will make a magnificent farm.

I will also part with my homestead, the large, beautiful mansion, 50 by 75 feet square, with all the modern conveniences, surrounded with shrubbery and trees, also a large orchard of choice fruit, with about 130 acres of land.

An extensive barn, with stone basement, divided into stabling for 15 horses, and stalls for forty cattle with cellars, bins, mows, and everything in the highest requisition for a farm. It stands in a brick yard of 175 feet square, surrounded by brick sheds for cattle and sheep, also a blacksmith shop and slaughter-house. There is also on this homestead tract a good tenant house.

The farm is well known to be the best improved and most highly cultivated in this part of the country, being situate on the Bethany Pike, four miles from Wheeling, and most beautiful and fertile rolling hill land, well watered by never-failing springs, situate in a neighborhood of wealthy and highly respectable people.

For terms of purchase, with a plan of the farm, showing the division above mentioned, together with all particulars, apply on the premises or at my Brewery office, or to N. RICHARDSON, Esq., of Wheeling.

STOCK AND FAR

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Prest. | J. R. McCUNE, V. Prest.
S. S. BBYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11 A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 15, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 6s of 1881, (coup, on) at	105¾	....
U. S. 6s " coupons off	101¾	....
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	94½	94¾
" " "	94¼	94¾
Gold	215	....
Connellsville 6s	....	84
Citizens' Insurance	61	....
Monongahela Navigation Co	....	47
Allegheny Valley R. R.	....	105½
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	....	15
Steubenville and Indiana	12	....
Allegheny & Manchester	....	60
Citizens' Passenger Railway	60	....
2d National Bank	110	....
1st National Allegheny	107	....
Lucesco	....	25
Dalzell Oil	9¾	9¾
Acme	....	30
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	....	9
Columbia	65	....
Ohio Valley	....	1¼
Stella	95	....
Federal	1¾	1¾
Fleming & Blood	....	4½
Phillips	6¾	....
Eldorado	....	2¾
Oil Basin	10¼	....
McIlhenny	6	8¾
Mass Mining	....	8¾
Duck Creek	....	10

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 57 FOURTH ST.

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par	Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100	Second National	—	
100	Third National	168	
100	Fourth National	—	
100	Exchange	72	Div. May 5 ⅌ ct.
50	Citizens	71	" " " 5 "
50	Pittsburgh	65	" " " 4 "
50	Allegheny	67¾	" " " 5 "
50	Mechanics	58	" " " 5 "
50	Iron City	58	" " " 5 "
50	M. & M.	64	" " " 4 "
100	First National	98	$8.75
100	First National, Alf'y	110	$5.00
50	Manchester Saving	69¾	" " 4 ⅌ ct.
	INSURANCE.		
50	Citizens	Div. June	$6.00
50	Western	50	" May $2.50
50	Monongahela	22	" " $3.00
50	Eureka	50½	" Aug. $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	94¾	" July $3.00
25	Allegheny	23	" " $4.00
25	People's	28½	" " $4.00
50	Penns	—	
	RAILROAD.		
50	Monongahela	38¾	Div. Sept. 5 ⅌ ct.
50	St. Clair Street	8¾	Div. July 5 ⅌ ct.
50	Hand Street	8¾	Div. July 5 ⅌ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	
50	Birmingham	55	Div. July $1 50
	RAILROAD.		
50	Allegheny Valley	105¾	No Div.
50	Penna. Central	98	Div. May 4 ⅌ ct.
100	Fort Wayne	102	Div. Oct. 2½ ⅌ ct.
100	Cleveland	97	Div. April 4 ⅌ ct.
50	Connellsville	11¼	No Div.
50	do (interest)	12¾	"
50	Steubenville	10½	"
50	Chartiers	8	"
50	Hempfield	7	"
50	Alley'g & Manch'ter	62	"
25	Birmingham	41¾	"
50	Citizens	95	"
	GAS.		
50	Pittsburgh	83¾	Div. July $2 00
50	Allegheny	71	Div. May $1 00
25	Birmingham	31¾	" June 5 ⅌ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.		
25	Lucesco	....	Div. Aug. 12 ⅌ ct.
10	North American	7¾	"
10	Dalzell	9¾	Div. Sept. 1 ⅌ ct.
10	Allegheny Oil Petro	8¾	Div. Sept. 1 ⅌ ct.
50	Columbia	70	Div. Oct. 3 ⅌ ct.
5	Iron City	....	....
5	Horse Neck	1	....
5	Stella	95	....
5	Federal	1½	....
25	Acme	....	....
5	Whitely Creek	1¾	....
5	Fayette	¾	....
5	Story	....	....
4	Fleming & Blood farm	4¼	Div. Oct. 2 ⅌ ct.
10	Olmstead	....	....
10	Rynd farm	....	....
10	Phenix	....	....
5	Phillips	6¾	....
5	Ohio Valley	1¼	....
50	Dorado	2¾	....
5	Cherry Run Central	1¾	....
10	Densmore	9¾	....
10	Noble & Delamater	1¾	....
5	Linden Oil Co	8¾	Div. Sept. 1 ⅌ ct.
	Ross Oil Co	120	Div. Sept. 2 ⅌ ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11¾	....
50	Monga'ela Navig'n 47	85¾	....
	BONDS.		
	Allegheny County 6's	90	Coupons Jan'y & July.
	Pittsburgh 3's	79	do do do
	do 6's	97	do do do
	Allegheny City 6's	103	do do do
	do 3's	70	do do do
	Alley'y V. R. R. 7's	106	do do do
	do 2d mortg	100	do April and Oct.
	Connellsville R.R. 6's	83½	do Feb'y and Aug.
	Mt. Pleasant 6's	75	
	Mt. Co. Bounty 6's	96¼	
	Pitt tp. Bounty 6's	80	

SATURDAY, Oct. 15, P. M.

Money is scarce, and hard to obtain. Banks and Bankers, in reply to applications, allege their inability to discount at present, or exact high rates. This apparent scarcity arises, however, more from want of confidence in the ability of borrowers to repay promptly at maturity—especially if the paper has several months to run,—than in actual lack of money. A very small proportion of the paper offering now, is of the description formerly known as first class, to wit: Manufacturer's paper given for materials purchased, and which material, in the course of business, is converted into cash, or other business paper of like character.

The greater proportion of the paper now offering, is based upon transactions in oil, or stocks, and much of it is *made* paper, to raise money for speculation, and hence does not possess the same value as the first named.

—The sales at the Board on Saturday consisted of U. S. Certificates at 94¾ and at 94¾; and Allegheny Valley Railroad at 105¾. Dalzell Oil Stock has advanced one dollar on a share within a week, and the Acme has gone up to thirty dollars—a rise of fifteen dollars per share.

—We alluded a few days ago to the settlement of a difficulty between the Columbia Oil Co. and the Dalzell, which has recently been satisfactorily adjusted to the interests of both parties. The Philadelphia *Ledger* suggests the enacting of some law by our next legislature which will define and protect the rights of owners of oil wells, and prevent, if possible, any future trouble in the working of these wells.

The next Legislature will, we suppose, have to make some new laws on a subject in regard to which the past history of jurisprudence can afford but little guidance, while the principles of justice involved are in some parts very clear, but in others remarkably doubtful and complicated. We allude to the equitable rights of owners of oil wells and the proper manner of protecting one person or company against the injuries which may be easily inflicted upon them by a neighbor, without violating any law at present on the statute book.

If a man in a city owns a house, and, because he owns it, chooses to set it on fire and make a bonfire of it openly, though he may cause the destruction of no life nor defraud any insurance office, nor injure any one besides himself, it is a punishable crime, and if his neighbor's property is thereby burned, it is arson. But at the oil wells nothing is better understood than that two neighboring oil companies will, in many cases, wilfully and maliciously flood each other's most productive wells for the sake of procuring a lucrative compromise. And when two large and profitable companies quarrel it is a sort of war among the gods, and the stockholders and small fry get out of the way. Down goes the stock twenty or thirty per cent, and when a compromise is effected up it goes again.

Many of the best wells tap the same underground current of oil, and these can be easily made to injure one another most vitally. When a well is put down, it passes through many currents of water before it comes to the oil, but this is prevented from doing injury to the well sunk by an iron tubing like gas pipe, each joint screwed into the other as it is let down. But in spite of this water would sometimes find its way into the pipe and choke up the well and spoil it, but for a leather bag fastened round the pipe and made water-tight. This bag is filled with linseed, which swells after it is down, and shuts up the seams of water, and renders it impossible for the currents to run down beside the tubing. If at any time the tubing is drawn up, however, down rushes the water, and thus not one well, but all the wells connected with it become flooded, and pump nothing but water.

Now there are some proprietors whose wells do not pump much, but these underground streams of oil connect them with their flowing wells, and they draw their tubing on purpose, by flooding their neighbors' wells and making them worthless, to force a compromise by which the producing wells and the pumping one shall be equally divided. In equity, this is about as if one neighbor should say to another—"Your barn is full and mine is empty of shares, or I will set fire to mine and the sparks will consume yours." But there is no law against this sort of underground work of revenge and destruction, as there is against arson, nor in the nature of the case can there be one so easily framed, because it is of so really necessary for the proprietor of an oil well to draw his tubing to alter the working of his pumps, or else to lose all the benefit from his well. You cannot, therefore, prove the malicious intentions as you can in arson, and a man is therefore presumed to have a right to draw his tubing without interference, especially in the absence of law.

The case, therefore, comes nearer to this. In a city one man, by pulling down his house to rebuild, will often cause the destruction of his neighbors house, especially if he goes on to deepen his own foundation below it. Just so far as he is obliged to *exert* injury from his neighbor in the one case, so it would seem he ought to be restricted from flooding his neighbor's well in the other, especially where malice is presumable. But how to frame laws equitably and practically efficient to effect a remedy for these deep underground wrongs, it is difficult to see. A new Solon and a second Daniel come to judgment would seem requisite.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Monday, October 17, 1864.

Business during the week was not very active. Trade generally was neglected. The weather was pleasant. Our rivers are in fair navigable order. Business on the river is not very active. Freights are not equal to the tonnage in port—boats have to wait some time before they are able to pick up a paying trip. The gold market in the East was unsettled—this deranged the produce market, hence we have but a limited amount of sales to record. The arrivals include besides the regular packets, the G. M. C. Porter, from Cincinnati, with a slim trip. After discharging, she left for below. The Emma Graham as usual had a fair trip, principally for shipment East. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m., Tuesday. Other boats from below will be found at the landing. The departures include the Anna, for Cincinnati, with a moderate trip. She will be followed by the New York, which will commence loading this morning. The Roanoke for St. Louis, did not get off on Saturday. She will leave this evening. The new steamer Spray is also announced for to-day. The packet Leni Leoti is loading for Nashville. She will have dispatch. The Jonas Powell arrived from Portsmouth. She will return to-morrow. The new steamer Iron City is announced for St. Louis. The Centralia is also up for St. Louis and Cairo. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

APPLES—The market for some days past has presented no change. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Prices are nominal. Sales 150 bbls at $2 00@2 75.

BACON—There was a steady demand for this article for local purposes. The stock on hand would not admit of any heavy operations. Prices rule the same as previously. Hams: plain goes off slowly at 20@21c; the latter for choice shoulders 19@19½c. Sugar-cured hams 23@25c, sides, clear 23@23½c, ribbed 20@21½c. Country meat sold at various prices.

OILS—The market was not active; holders were asking $1 80@1 85 for No. 1 and $1 70@1 75 for No. 2 per gallon.

LARD was not active, it was offered freely at 23c. Buyers manifest no disposition to operate to any extent at present.

DRIED BEEF—The stock on hand is nearly exhausted. The rates were unchanged, viz: 21@22c for canvassed.

FLOUR—The market has been inactive for some days past. On Saturday there was more inquiry. The sales were more liberal. Among them were 500 bbls extra family; the terms withheld, said to have been a shade below the quoted figures. Sales of 140 bbls inferior at a low figure which we omit, as it would not give a fair picture of the market. Sales 300 bbls extra family at $10 50, 100 do at $10 50@10 75, 75 do extra favorite brand $10, and 100 bbls of extra family at $10 62 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market was inactive, the sales made being in a small way. Wheat was inactive, with a moderate demand. The mills will pay the following prices: Red, $1 75; White, $1 85@1 90, the latter for choice. Oats seemed to hold their own. 500 bush were disposed of at 61@62c. First lots; from store the usual advance was obtained. Corn was dull, at $1 50 at depot; the week's sales were small. Barley—Spring was held at $1 50; Fall at $1 60. Rye—We could learn of no transactions. The stock on hand is limited.

HOPS—The market was quiet; sales Spring at 50@55c.

HAY—The market remains inactive; prices have not varied for some days; the receipts govern the prices; sale of 10 loads at the scales at $40@43 per ton.

CORN MEAL—Was not active; sale of 70 bush at $1 85@1 90.

OATS—About hold their own, with small sales at 62c.

CHESNUTS—The receipts are on the increase. Prices have declined, with small sales at $3@3 25 per bushel.

GROCERIES—The market was inactive. The sales were only in a small way; no two dealers agree as to terms, each having their own figures. Cuba Sugar was quoted at 20c, and Porto Rico at 22c; this is a further decline. Coffee quoted at 40@44c for Rio. Molasses held its own better than other sweets; we quote nominally at $1 18@1 22.

RICE—Was inactive; sales of 10 bags Rangoon at 15c.

BUTTER—Was steady on Saturday, but prices were unchanged; we quote nominal at 35@40c ⅌ lb.

SALT—Was unchanged; sales of 164 bbls at $3 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Was not active; there was a regular trade demand at previous prices.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, October 17, 1864.

Business in the oil way was not very active for the best of all reasons. There was not stock to operate with. The heavy sales of Friday left no crude in the market for sale, whilst the receipts were limited, holders were demanding an advance and were not anxious to sell at all. The river to Oil City is becoming low, boats navigate with considerable difficulty. The market at Oil City was excited. The late advance in the markets in the East caused holders to demand a material advance at the wells. Some holders were demanding extravagant prices, such figures as would necessarily hold it out of the market at this time. Those parties who purchased at the low figures will make a good thing of their purchases. The process of digging new wells is progressing favorably in many instances. We heard of one fortunate individual who purchased an interest in a new well for a small sum. The well is now flowing 200 barrels per day. Fortunate individual, that.

CRUDE—The market opened weak on Monday, but continued to grow firmer each day, until at the close of Saturday prices ran from 1½ to 2¼ per gallon. This was up to Saturday evening. What prices will rule to-day time will determine. The week's sales foot up to 12,000 barrels, and to-day's sale. The stock on the market is very light.

REFINED—The market on Monday opened dull, there being no purchasers. Refiners, however, were not inclined to give way, refusing to part with their stocks at the rates offered by purchasers. Time proved that they took the right view of the matter, being rewarded with an advance. The sales of the week foot up to 15,125 barrels. The advance in refined for the week was 1½c per gallon. The lots disposed of were to Eastern houses, and will be shipped to foreign countries. The heavy sales we have recorded have carried off pretty much all the stock that remained on hand. The market closed in favor of holders. The only operations were as follows:

CRUDE—Market very firm, with light stocks. Sale of 100 bbls at 40c, bbls returned, an advance, and 300 hundred bbls, light oil at 39c, same conditions.

REFINED OILS.—The market was firm, with considerable inquiry. Holders were asking an advance. We did not learn of any transaction. Prices nominal.

TAR AND NAPTHA.—The market was quiet. No sales were reported during the week. Prices were nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. M'Whinny	55	J. Wilkins	234
Fisher Bros	525		
Total			814

Oil Receipts per Allegheny V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsythe, Bro & Co, 274 barrels refined for Philadelphia.
William McKeown, 210 barrels refined for New York.
D Kirk, 290 barrels crude for New York.
M M Knox, 66 barrels refined for New York.
J Weightman & A, 140 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

New York Wool Market.

There has been more inquiry for this staple this week, from manufacturers, and the market partakes decidedly of a firmer tone. The despondency recently noticeable was all bosh, and only part and parcel of the bright which occurred in the dry goods market; but as soon as the demand increases for Wool or Woolens, the despondent feeling immediately assumes a different aspect and a firmer tone prevails, and hence the impression now is that prices have touched the bottom, consequently Fine Fleece Wools are held to-day at 100@105 cents higher per pound than this day week without, however, establishing any material advance.

The whole tone of the market, however, has changed from its despondency to buoyancy in view of the results of the election, and the rapid advance of gold, as well as the reaction and increased activity in the dry goods market. The want of water still limits the purchase of manufacturers, though there has been considerable more inquiry on their part. Not much activity is looked for, however, until after election, though in the meantime a fair trade is anticipated.

The sales include 250,000 lb fleeces, at 77½@90c, including an exceedingly choice lot—30,000 lbs —at the latter rate; 83 bales tub washed, 95c; some pulled at 76½; 50 000 lbs washed California on private terms; 100 bales Mestiza, 45c; 70 bales Buenos Ayrean do, 50 Montevideo, on private terms. A sale of Bombay wool is advertised for next Thursday.—*Economist.*

The Wool Trade of Ohio.

At this writing, there is literally no practicable price upon Wool; the market is in one of those low tide moods when prices are fictitious, and transactions are suspended. The *Economist* of Oct. 8th, says: The market is still extremely dull and unsettled, or rather depressed, in view of the active demand for money, the stagnation and depression in the goods market, and the stoppage of the woolen mills for the want of water. It appears that the drought of the present summer has been the severest of any for nearly half a century, and that all the rains which have yet fallen have not sufficed to swell the streams in the least. Nothing but a full week of incessant rain will be likely to set the mills in motion once more, and until this occurs we cannot expect any large demand for wool in the entire absence of speculation. It is wool speculators who want money and are anxious to realize who are now forcing sales and anxious to realize at any price, but our woolen fabricators are not in a condition to commit themselves with stock until they find a more ready and better sales for the manufactured fabrics.—*Farmer.*

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: There are no new features to note in the market; the trade is quiet, and prices are perhaps a trifle lower than for the past three days. Manufacturers are not anxious to do much, anticipating a decline in stock, and are only selling jobs to keep up the assortments. It is fair to presume that there will be a universal quietude until after the elections. The jobbers are well supplied with stocks, but will be satisfied to wait until the great question is decided.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says: Business continues dull and our table of shipments show quite a perceptible decrease from last week. Buyers do not seem inclined to purchase at present rates; and manufacturers cutting but little stock, and are evidently waiting for lower prices, or at least a more settled state of the leather market. We can scarcely look for a change in this condition of affairs until the Presidential election has been settled.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Oct. 15, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.	⅌ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1⅜, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¼ by ⅞ inch	9
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1⅜, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
⅞ to 1⅜, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	9¼
⅞ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
HORSE SHOE.	⅌ lb
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9¼
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2¼ to 6 inch	9¼
1¾ and 2	9½
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12¼
½ inch	13¼

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8¾	⅛ and 9-16 inch	9
2¼ to 2¾	8½	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
3 to 3½ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
⅜ to 4 inch	9¼	¼ inch	9¾
¾ and ⅞ inch	8½	3-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
¼ to 1¼ inch	8¾	½ inch	9¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
¼ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11¾
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.	
Heads	9½
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9¾

FLAT RAILS *Punched and counter sunk.*	
1¾ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	9
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by 1¼ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	16

NAILS.	⅌ keg		⅌ keg
10d to 60d Nails	9 37½	20 Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	7-in. Lining	12 37½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½	Barrel.	
Casing Nails.		⅞ inch	11 88
6d	10 13	1 inch	11 13
8d	9 88	1¼ inch	10 38
10d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1¾ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	2 inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

The above subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash; paper payable with New York funds at exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

"The Situation."

The trade for the last two days has indicated very clearly that members of merchants had remained at home to vote, and that others were waiting to see what was the result of the elections, before ordering their usual supplies. A very great increase in numbers is plain in all the different branches of trade, and prices have decidedly stiffened in many styles of goods. Notwithstanding this condition, however, is that the demand for goods to go into active consumption has largely increased, and is becoming more and more apparent each day that the stock in the hands of commission houses and manufacturers will all be needed during the season at fair prices, provided the sales are limited to a moderate production. In the absence of victories, the "bulls" in Wall street have been enabled to get up the premium on gold by rumors of disasters to our armies, many of them of the most absurd character, but the trade have been accustomed to these rumors, and estimate them at their proper value. Foreign goods have been more firm for a few days past, but it is evident that the market is influenced more by the fact that the retailers have run short as long as they can, and must have the goods, or allow their customers to be supplied by their competitors, rather than run risk in the imminent advance in gold. Importations are decreasing steadily; manufacturers are limiting production to the smallest quantity consistent with good faith to their operatives; "supply and demand" is gradually beginning to assert its control of the market, and the trade is assuming a healthy and vigorous tone.—*N. Y. Economist.*

New York Tallow Market.

[From Messrs. Knight & Sons' Circular.]

Since our last report the market has been inactive, and prices for all grades are merely nominal. During the fore part of the week there were a few sales made at 15@15½, as to quality, the continued fluctuations in foreign exchange causes the market to be very unsettled, and prices change daily. Since Thursday we note sales of prime country and western at 15½c, and some very fair quality was sold at 15c. The demand for home consumption has fallen off very materially, manufacturers not buying more than they can work up daily for the time over, the stock on hand is very small for this season of the year. The arrivals of western are small; are now held for sale at a parcel of western at 15½c; the sales of city rendered for the week were made at 15@15½c, the quantity rendered is small, owing partly to the small yield of slaughtered cattle, and partly to the fact that the grease is held for winter, 15½@15½c for city and eastern. The market is very bare of strictly prime brands, and is quoted only as to request for small sales. Prime this day, 1858, 15c; 1859, 15½c; 1860, 15c; 1861, 83c; 1862, 11½c; 1863, 12¼c ⅌ lb.

Toledo Market.

Oct. 14.

The advance in gold in New York has again inflated prices of produce, and market is "booming." Yesterday, after the receipt of the New York advices, wheat advanced 2c, and closed steady. This morning the Flour market opened firm and advanced 25c. Wheat market was active and on 'Change advanced 3c, and then was quiet. Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley was no advance on the outside figure of the past four or five days. Oats advanced 3½c. Rye advanced 1 cents.

Flour—Sales 350 bbls "Leonard Mills" at $8,50.

Wheat—Sales 700 bu, No. 2 White at 183c; 5000 bu, No 1, Red, deliverable in 10 days, at 172c; 1000 bu, No 2 Red at 169c; 2000 bu, No. 2 Red at 170c; 3000 bu, No 2 Red, in three lots, at 170c; 1000 bu, Amber Mich, at 180c; 1000 bu, do, at same, 5000 bu, No. 1 Red at 176c; 5000 bu, No 2 Red at 170 cents.

Corn—Market firmer, sale 2365 bu, No. 1 mixed at 123c.

Oats—Sales 1000 bu, at 62½c; 2000 bu, at 63c; 750 bu, at 63½c.

Rye—Sale 303 bu, 120c.

Barley—Market dull and prices nominal.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

There is very little doing in Fish or Lard Oils by the manufacturers, and the market is dull. Linseed sells slowly at $1 30. Petroleum has been quiet, and the sales reach some 4,000 bbls at 31@33c for crude, 60@62c for refined in bond, and 75@80c for free oil, as in quality. To-day; there is a better feeling and some excitement in the market.

The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week; Crude, 3,545 bbls Refined, 3,080 bbls.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

October 15.

Fish continue unsettled and drooping, with little or nothing doing except in lots from store at irregular rates. We quote Mackerel at $22, Round Shad at $8 per bbl, Herring at $8, 12, 15, 19 and 14 ⅌ bbl for Shore Fish. Pickled Herrings sell as wanted from store at $10@12, and Scaled do generally at $28 50. Dry Cod are taken at 9@9½c. ⅌ lb, as to lots.

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

October 15.

Cotton—The market is unsettled and 10 to 15c lower since the close of last week, with very little doing in the way of sales, the mills generally being idle, and the demand limited to a few small lots, taken at 81 05@1 15 for the middling quality, closing with more inquiry and firmer at $1 10.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 15.

14 hhds and 50 bxs: 6 hhds Virginia, viz: 5 at $22 50, 1 at 25; 8 hhds Mason county leaf and lugs: 1 at 13, 1 at 16, 1 at 19, 2 at 21, 2 at 25, 1 at 26, 1 at 27 25; 50 bxs Ohio seed leaf, wrappers and fillers, ranging from 9 to 20 c. Receipts light.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER GEORGE McC. PORTER—Lippencott & Co, 3 bxs hardware; C L Caldwell, 15 tcs lard; P Peterson, 50 bbls flour; D Gilmore & Co, 213 sks wheat; Penn. Central R R Co, 19 sks feathers, 9 do wool, 1 do leather, 1 do flour, 2 do beeswax, 1 do Virginia snake root, 1 sk do do do; McCullough & Smith, 31 sks rags.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—Head & Metzgar, 3 pkgs; R Waldeck, 25 bbls apples; Brown, Hall & Edwards & Co, 1 bbl; Feltzer & Armstrong, 8 bbls apples; Thompson, 10 do; Beck, 2 bbls vinegar; Liggett & Co, 8 bbls sacks; Noble & Co, 24 bbls wheat; J Herlihy, 1 do do; Farley, 28 sks oats; 30 do corn; Godfrey & Clark, 226 bdls paper; J R Weldon, 200 do; Clark & Co, 9 hhds tobacco, 6 bxs; Cook, Pratt & Co, 1 bbl apples; Hazen, 5 bdls hay; M Steel & Son, 35 do.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. R.—W Mullen, 115 bbls; R Robinson & Co, 155 bxs cheese, 1 keg butter; J H Raiston, 50 green hides; Little & Futtel, 43 bxs cheese; J M Reynolds, 10 bbls apples; J White, 23 bbls hops; J Rhodes, 196 bgs barley; B L Fahnestock & Co, 25 bbls lard oil; J M Lindsay, 20 do do; Gaffney & Co, 7 bdls rags; J Gardiner, 250 bbls flour; Government, 662 bgs oats.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—Lucesco Oil Co, 50 bbls refined and 15 bbls benzole; Lock, Hart & F, 6 bbls oil; G Filby, 6 bbls apples; Head & M, 8 bags rags, 1 bbl eggs.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—J M Lindsay, 20 bbls apples; Phillips & Best, 100 bbls do; R J Seckler, 5 bbls eggs; W W Anderson, 200 bgs barley; Feltzer & Armstrong, 226 bgs oats, 11 bgs corn; E Palmer 50 bbls oil; J Rhodes, 176 bgs barley; J Dann, 3 tubs cheese; S Liggett & Co, 3-4 bgs wheat; R T Kennedy & Bro, 300 do do; Pennock & Ball, 55 bbls oil;

Chicago Lumber Market.

Lumber—The market is dull and depressed with few arrivals. Sales include: Schooner Magnolia, from Grand River, 130 m feet poor rafted ½ strips at $14 50; schooner McCullough, from Muskegon, 75 m ft ½ strips at $15; schooner Contest, from Holland, Mich 80 ft poor mixed at $15 25; schooner Three Bells, from Menominee 150 m ft ½ strips good at $18 00; schooner from Seven River 100 m ft stock boards at $47 87½; schooner Sarah A. Marsh, from Canada, 175 m ft boards at $17 50; schooner Sebastopol, from Muskegon, 50 m feet mostly boards at $14; 200 m lath at $3 50; schr. Heligoland, from Muskegon, 65 m ft common mixed at $16 50.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

October 14.

The sales at the warehouses amounted to 57 hhds, with no sales at the Pickett. The prices obtained at the Ninth street were 4 hhds low grade at $7 20 to $9 90; 10 hhds lugs at $10 00 to $12 75; 2 hhds light leaf at $13 50 to $14 50; 1 at $17 00 to $18 50, and the choice at $20 75 to $35 50 for the Boone warehouse 2 hhds at $6 10 to $7 70 3 at $8 50 to $9 95; 2 at $15 75 to $19 25, and 2 a $24 00 to $27 00. At the Louisville 2 hhds at $7 0 to $8 30; 3 of lugs at $10 25 to $12 25; 7 at $14 00 to $17 75, and 3 of good leaf at $22 00 to $25 25.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

October 15.

The market continues almost at a stand still, and no large sales of either pig or manufactured iron have come under our notice. Quotations are nearly nominal and business extremely dull The only sale made public is 285 tons forge at $55, cash.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Sept 24	New York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept 24	New York	Liverpool
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept 28	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Oct 1	New York	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct 8	New York	Southampton
Virginia	Oct 8	New York	Liverpool
Washington	Oct 12	New York	Havre
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
Erin	Oct 23	New York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	Sept 6	Liverpool	Halifax
City of London	Sept 8	Liverpool	New York
Persia	Sept 10	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	Sept 13	Liverpool	New York
Bremen	Sept 15	Southampton	New York
Asia	Sept 17	Liverpool	Boston
China	Sept 24	Liverpool	New York
Hansa	Sept 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct 22	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov 23	Southampton	New York

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Roanoke	Sept 26	New York	N. Orleans
Morning Star	Sept 24	New York	N. Orleans

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.	
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.	
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.	
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.	
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.	
Jonas Powell	Lee	Portsmouth.	
Emma Graham	Steel	Zanesville.	

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Centralia	Reno	St. Louis.
Anna	Marratta	Cincinnati.

THE River last evening at twilight there was about six feet water in the channel and falling.

THE splendid passenger steamer Roancke, Capt. J. G. Tomlinson, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat makes her trips with great regularity and is highly spoken of by passengers. Capt. Tomlinson is also popular by duty and will see that passengers have the best kind of treatment. The first clerk is Mr. Hall Lukens, an officer who has no superior.

THE new passenger steamer Spray, Captain W. B. Donaldson, is announced for St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for the trade. She has been in the superior finishing. In her construction no expense has been spared. She is a real beauty. Mr. Scott, the first clerk, is one of the cleverest officers of our acquaintance.

"HO FOR NASHVILLE."—The first-class steamer Leni Leoti, Captain Shepherd, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville this day. This boat is a general favorite, and makes her trips with great regularity. Capt. Moore will do the honors in the office.